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By JOHN TROTT-PLAID, *Esq*;

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Quæris quando iterum paveas, iterumque perire
Possis. O toties servus! Quæ bellua ruptis
Cum semel effugit, reddit se prava Catenis.
HOR.

TO the two Causes of popular Ingratitude, which I assigned in my last, there may, perhaps, be added a Third, of which, though it should have so much the Air of a Paradox, that the very mention of it might, at first Sight, offend an over-hasty Reader, I doubt not to evince the Truth, from an irresistible Weight of Evidence.

From this Confidence I shall boldly venture to assert, in Contempt of all preconceived Opinions, and vulgar, erroneous Notions, that Man is to be considered as ΖΩΟΝ ΦΙΛΟΔΟΥΛΟΣΥΝΟΝ, in plain *English*, an Animal that delights in Slavery.

This will absolutely acquit us of all Charge of Ingratitude; since, if this Position can be proved, we shall, at once, remove all the Obligation, which the Deliverers of Countries have been hitherto thought to have laid on their Fellow Citizens: For from what have they delivered us, but from our Idol, our Darling, and our Delight? And may we not justly cry out with him in *Horace*;

——*Pol me occidistis*, &c.

'My Friends, 'twere better you had stopp'd my
'Breath;
'Your Love was Rancour, and your Cure was
'Death.
'To rob me thus of Pleasure so refin'd,
'The dear Delusion of a raptur'd Mind.
Mr. FRANCIS.

To begin, then, with two of the greatest Authorities in all Antiquity. Doth not *Aristotle* most excellently well prove, in the first Book of his Politicks, that all Mankind, except the *Grecians*, are by Nature Slaves? And doth not *Cicero* assert pretty much the same of every Nation, except the *Romans? Aliæ nationes servitutem pati possunt. P. R. propria est libertas.* "*Other Nations can endure* "*Slavery*; *but Liberty is the peculiar Property of a* "Roman." It is true, he only says, *can endure it*; but we are to consider the Delicacy, as well as Country of a Writer: Nay, indeed, to endure it, and to love it, is much the same Thing: For, as we shall prove by and by, no Nation ever endured it long, without being enamoured of its Charms.

And here, without observing that the Sentiments of these two great Men, while they concur in proving our general Point, do no less contradict each other's Exception. If we admit both these Exceptions, on a single Authority only, what Argument can they afford against the Position we have above laid down? For besides, that the Numbers excepted will be very inconsiderable when opposed to the whole Race of Mankind, a very good Reason may be assigned, why the *Greeks* and *Romans* should have deviated (I will not say degenerated) from the rest of Mankind in this Instance: Since they are known to have been bred up in an utter Abhorrence of Slavery; nay, may have been said to have sucked in this Abhorrence with their very Milk; as their Mothers were no less likely to teach it them than their Fathers: And what the Force of an early and uniform Education is, need not be here declared. It was to this they entirely owed that Love of Liberty, by which they were so distinguished from all other People; and when this once ceased among them, they soon followed the Dictates of unadulterated Nature; and from that Day, these Lands of ancient Freedom have produced as good Slaves, as you would wish to buy in a Market.

We find then, in Opposition to the Vulgar Opinion, these two great Philosophers asserting, that Mankind are, in general, naturally disposed to Slavery. A Truth which the History of all Nations abundantly evinces.

The *Jews* are well known to have been so extravagantly fond of Slavery, that they were not contented with the unspeakable Happiness and Honour of being under the immediate Care and Dispensation of God himself, while they were obliged to purchase these Blessings at the Rate of retaining that Liberty, under which they groaned; and which was so intollerable a Burthen to them, that they cry'd out, with one Voice, *Give us a King, that we may be like unto other Nations*; in other Words, *that we may be Slaves:* For so were all the Nations, which, at that Time, were under Kingly Government.

That the Inhabitants of that vast Empire, which descended from the *Babylonians* to the *Assyrians*, *Medes*, *Persians*, and *Macedonians*, were all Slaves, no Man, who is at all acquainted with Antiquity, will doubt. That they delighted in being so is no less certain. Indeed, that they submitted to be so for such a Succession of Ages is Proof sufficient. In all which Time, there is not one Instance of any Stand made, or even any Attempt in Favour of Liberty. All their Struggles were only to change Masters; and often, if we may judge from the Event, to rivet their Chains on the faster.

I have not Room in this Paper, to run through the Annals of all Countries; in which the Behaviour of the People hath testified that Love of Slavery, which we have above asserted to be inherent in Human Nature; of which modern History furnishes us with no less pregnant Proofs than the antient, with Examples of Nations, whose chief Glory it hath been to be Slaves themselves, and to make others so.

Let us pass at once to our own Country, and come down to an Age very little removed from the present; so little, that the Panegyric of Mr. *Carte* hath not yet reached it. Is it possible to give a more undeniable Instance of the general Affection of any People for Slavery, than may be found in the Behaviour of this Nation, during the Reigns of four Princes of the *Stewart* Family? Whence could arise that visible and violent Attachment to all these Princes, and more especially to the worst of all, which hath been remarked by our best Historians, unless from our ardent Love and Desire of that Slavery, which every one of them so plainly endeavoured to entail upon us? It is true, indeed, these Endeavours were fatal to two of these Princes; and the one lost his Throne, and the other his Head, in their Pursuit. But both these tragical Events were accomplished by the Hands of a desperate Party, who were inspired with the enthusiastic Spirit of Liberty, and (as Lady *Fairfax* is reported to have cried out at the Trial of *Charles* I.) not with the Consent of the hundredth Part of the People. Have not Sons, Grandsons, and Great Grandsons, fasted and prayed, and howled almost these hundred Years, to propitiate the tragical Death of the one? And have we not as bitterly (if not quite as publickly) lamented the tragical Expulsion (or rather running away) of the other. As for that facetious Monarch, who dy'd with his Crown on his Head, after many numberless Attempts to put a Chain on our Necks, who, not trusting to our natural Love for Slavery, sacrificed not only the Interest of *England*, but of all *Europe*, to *France*; in order to make himself a mediate Tyrant by that Assistance, and under the Imperial Influence of that Crown. How we loved, how we adored this Monarch, can only be illustrated by the Instance of a poor Lamb, which licks the Hand of the Butcher, while he is preparing to cut its Throat.

Lastly, as our Attachment to such Administrations can be only deduced from that natural Love of Slavery which is in us; so is it, I apprehend, as difficult to derive any Disaffection to the present Government, from any other Cause. This, indeed, will abundantly account for the highest Murmurs at this Season. For it is not only a plain Fact, that no Country under the Sun ever enjoyed a more pure and absolute Freedom than we now possess; but it is surely demonstrable from Reason, that to enlarge our present Liberty, is not in the Power of our Governors themselves; unless, instead of being duly governed by the known Laws of our Country, which is the Idea that hath hitherto been assigned to the highest State of Liberty, we mean, by that Word, an utter Abolition of all Law and Rule whatsoever.

But, in Truth, the Redundance of Liberty is the Evil under which we groan. And this, indeed, is sufficiently apparent, by the Exchange which we are desirous to make, by entailing certain, incurable Slavery on ourselves and our Posterity.

As many will be yet inclined to doubt, notwithstanding all that I have here advanced, whether there be really any Principle in Human Nature, so much below what is to be found among the Brutes, as *Horace* says in my Motto; as I introduced this Essay with the Authority of *Aristotle*, I will conclude it with that of *Plato*; who tells us, in his Laws, *That the Excess of Liberty is no less an Evil than that of Slavery*. His Words are, Δυοῖν γὰρ καὶ ἐλευθερίᾳ ὑπερβάλλουσα μὴν ἑκατέρα κακον. If this Sentiment be true, I must own the Liberty of this Country is, at present, in Danger;——for sure it is in Danger of running to Excess.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Madrid, Sept. 24.

THE Anniversary of the King's Birth, who then entered into the 36th Year of his Age, was celebrated here with great Magnificence, and their Majesties received on that Occasion the Compliments of the Nobility and Foreign Ministers. In the Evening a new Opera called *The Conquest of the Golden Fleece*, was represented in the Theatre of the Palace, and the King and Queen were present at it. W. E.

Since the first Advice we had of the Capture of the Register Ship, the Jesus-Maria-Joseph, which was bound from the Havannah to Cadiz, we have been informed, that the English seized her at Anchor in one of the Western Islands. These Isles belonging to a Neutral Power,

the King hath ſent Orders to M. Wall, who has the Care of his Affairs at London, to lay before the Britiſh Miniſtry the Circumſtances of the Fact, and to inſiſt upon the Reſtitution of that Ship, and all its Cargo. The Navigation of Europe is threatned afreſh by the Corſairs of Tangier, who have lately put to Sea two new Gallies. ib.

From the London Gazette.

PRESENT,
Their Excellencies the Lords Juſtices in Council.

Their Excellencies the Lords Juſtices in Council were this Day pleaſed to order, that the Parliament, which ſtands prorogued to Thurſday the Thirteenth of this Inſtant October, ſhould be further prorogued to Thurſday the 17th Day of November next.

Bruſſels, October 9, N. S. Marſhal Saxe ſet out this Morning for Paris. It is aſſured that M. de Sechelles has given Orders to all the Commiſſaries of Proviſions, to empty their Magazines. Marſhal Lowendahl ſent away his Baggage from Namur ſome Days ago. All the Artillery of that Place is to be tranſported into French Flanders. The Artillery at Louvain will not be ſent away till the 22d Inſtant, for want of Horſes.

Hague, Oct. 11, N. S. Meſſ. de Catwick and Pauw, who returned hither from Haerlem two Days ago, ſet out Yeſterday for Leyden, where they are likewiſe to change the Regency. M. de Superville was acknowledged laſt Monday by the States General as Envoy from the Margrave of Bareith. It is ſome Years ſince this Gentleman preſented his Credentials; but as he had married a Lady of this Country, their High Mightineſſes had conſtantly refuſed to acknowledge his Character. The States General have wrote to the Elector of Bavaria, to notify to his Highneſs, their intention of ſending back the Regiment of Huſſars of Frangipani.

Peterſburgh, Sept. 25. The Secretary of the French Embaſſy is indefatigable in his Endeavours to recommend himſelf, and his Court, to the Favour of her Imperial Majeſty, and her Miniſters, in order to which, he has lately informed the High Chancellor Beſtucheff, that upon his having acquainted the Court of Verſailles, that the Count de la Salle, having entered into the Ruſſian Service without the Leave of his Sovereign, had ſince violated the Oath he took upon that Occaſion, and having eſcaped out of priſon, was ſuppoſed to be on his Way back to France, Orders have been given for arreſting him on his Return, in order, afterwards, to proceed againſt him as the Nature of his Caſe ſhall require, and ſo as to afford her Imperial Majeſty full Satisfaction; and that as a farther Proof of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty's ſincere Deſire of living in a State of perfect Harmony with her Imperial Majeſty, he intended to ſend thither, very ſpeedily, a Perſon of great Diſtinction, with the Title of Embaſſador Extraordinary. It does not, however, appear that theſe Repreſentations have made any great Impreſſion upon the Miniſters, ſince it is certain that a conſiderable Sum has been remitted to Dantzick, for the Service of the Court of Vienna, by Way of Snbſidy; and it is generally expected that the old Duke of Courland will very ſpeedily return hither, and be reſtored to her Imperial Majeſty's Favour. W. E.

Liſbon, Sept. 11. The Navigation on the Coaſts of this Kingdom, is not only very much diſturbed, but in a Manner totally interrupted by the Algerine Corſairs, which is chiefly owing to the eſtabliſhing a new Company at Algiers, compoſed for the moſt Part of Jews and Renegadoes, who have fitted out and ſtationed, in the moſt convenient Places, three Men of War, one of ſixty-four Pieces of Cannon, another of forty, another of thirty, and ſix armed Xebecks. However, two Men of War, and an armed Xebeck, are put to Sea, in order to protect the Veſſels with all imaginable Diligence. M. Keen ſtill remains at Cintra, but the general Opinion is, that it will not be long before he returns to Madrid. ib.

Warſaw, Oct. 2. Upon the 28th of laſt Month the General Dyet of the States of this Kingdom was opened, and all the Deputies being aſſembled in the Chamber of Nuncio's, they proceeded to the Election of a Marſhal; the Candidates were M. Siemienski Staroſt, of Dombouroſcki, and Deputy from Leopol, and M. Malachowski, Regimentars of the Crown; the Diſpute was very warm, the potent Family of Czartoryski inſiſting peremptorily, that this Honour ſhould be conferred upon the firſt; at length Things were carried to ſuch a Height, that they were on the Point of adjourning, when M. Malachowski, who had received great Favour from the Court, made a ſhort Speech, importing, That he was very glad of having an Opportunity to ſhew how the beſt Services might be rendered to the Republick, which he took to be ſacrificing all private Purſuits of Power, or Glory, to the Welfare of the Nation; and therefore he gave his own Vote, and deſired the Concurrence of his Friends, in Favour of the other Candidate, who was thereupon unanimouſly choſen, the Staff preſented to him, and he declared Marſhal of the Dyet, after which the Aſſembly broke up in very good Humour. ib.

Vienna, Oct. 5. On the 2d of this Month the Envoy of the Ottoman Porte, had his Audience of Leave of his Imperial Majeſty; M. Werle is on the Point of ſetting out for Stockholm, where he will have the Character of Miniſter from her Imperial Majeſty. There are ſtill ſome Difficulties to be got over, in eſtabliſhing the new Regulation of this Archdutchy; but it is thought theſe Difficulties will be ſooner got over than thoſe that lie in the Way of his Imperial Majeſty's being declared King of Bohemia, which are much greater than were apprehended, and for removing which proper Expedients can hardly be found. ib.

Hanover, Oct. 8. It is very confidently given out, that upon his Majeſty's Return hither, M. de Buſch, who is at Aix la Chapelle, M. Alvendiehl, and M. Schwiechelt, will be declared Miniſters of State. It is given out that his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland will be here on the 29th; but, however, many People ſeem to doubt it. Some Letters from Hamburgh have given us the Alarm, under Pretence that they have certain Intelligence from Berlin, that his Pruſſian Majeſty is on the Point of marching a great Corps of Troops, and that 1500 Horſes are taken up for his Artillery. It is ſuppoſed, if there be really any Truth in this, that he intends to advance thoſe Troops towards the Frontiers of Courland, in order to give Weight to the propoſing one of his Brothers at the approaching Election of a Duke. ib.

Hanover, Oct. 11. The Engliſh Secretary's Office is to be removed here from Gohrde on Wedneſday next, but we are now told, that the exact Day is not fixed for the King's Return to Herenhauſen. ib.

Aix la Chapelle, Oct 11. The Courier which the Britiſh Plenipotentiaries ſent to London, with ſome Alterations and Amendments of the Definitive Treaty, is returned hither with Inſtructions ſo favourable, that if the reſt of the Miniſters are but as well diſpoſed, Affairs may be ſpeedily brought to a Concluſion. Some Folks indeed conſider the Peace as already made, and aſſure us that the Firſt Engliſh Secretary who is here, will ſpeedily ſet out with it for London, and will receive a Preſent of a thouſand Pounds for his Journey; but we know not from whence they have their Intelligence; all that we know is, that on the breaking up the Conference on the 8th, it was publickly declared that all Things were ſettled between the Courts of Madrid and London, upon which Couriers were diſpatched to Vienna, Fontainbleau, Hanover, Madrid, and the Hague; there has been ſuch a Conference between the Britiſh, Sardinian, and Hanoverian Miniſters, and Count Bentinck, which laſted a long Time; but what the Subject of it was we cannot ſay. This Morning an Expreſs arrived with the News that the Archbiſhop and Elector of Mentz is choſen Coadjutor of Worms. ib.

Aix la Chapelle, Oct. 15. Lieutenant-General Count Lautrec is arrived here, as Third Plenipotentiary from France to the Congreſs. Moſt of the principal Difficulties that retarded the Signature of the Definitive Treaty are removed, and we ſhall ſoon know the preciſe Day when it will be ſigned. In the mean Time the Plenipotentiaries have much Buſineſs upon their Hands, and ſome of them ſtill expect Expreſſes back from their Courts. The Alterations that have been made in the Treaty are in Matters of Form only, and occaſion no Change in the Spirit and Subſtance of it. The Chevalier d'Oſtorio, Second Plenipotentiary of the King of Sardinia, arrived here on the 12th, and the Courier who was expected from Gohrde came back at the ſame Time. ib.

From the London Gazette.

Aſchaffenburgh, October 7, N. S. The Elector of Mayence returned hither on the 5th, when his Highneſs received a Notification of his being unanimouſly elected Coadjutor to the Elector of Treves in the Biſhoprick of Worms, which unites in the Hands the Direction of the Circle of the Upper Rhine with that of the Electoral Circle.

Hamburgh, October 9, N. S. We have Advice from Copenhagen, that the Swediſh Miniſter, Baron de Hoepkin, has received his Recredentials; and the Arrival of the Succeſſor was ſoon expected. Count Dehn, the late Miniſter from the Court of Denmark to that of Spain, is arrived at Elſinore; and after he has waited on the King his Maſter, and made a Report of his Commiſſion, will ſet out for the Poſt he is appointed to at the Hague.

Hamburgh, October 12, N. S. Mr. Titley, his Britannick Majeſty's Envoy Extraordinary to the Court of Denmark, left this Place Yeſterday Noon, on his Return to the ſaid Court.

Hague, October, 15, N. S. Meſſ. de Catwyck and Pauw, who were ſent to Leyden laſt Thurſday, as Commiſſaries from the Prince of Orange, to change the Magiſtracy of that Town, have not yet been able to terminate their Commiſſion, having met with many Difficulties on the Part of the People, who inſiſt upon a total Change of their whole Regency. The Princeſs Dowager of Orange, who has been at the Hague about a Month, ſet out laſt Saturday, in order to return to Leeuwarden.

Hague, October 18, N. S. The Commiſſaries, who were ſent laſt Week to Leyden to change the Regency, have not yet been able to execute their Commiſſion, by reaſon of the mutinous Diſpoſitions of ſome of the People of that Town, who inſiſt upon a total Change of their Magiſtrates. The Rioters attacked, two Days ago, the Houſes of ſome of their Regents, and would have forced themſelves into them, if the City Militia had not luckily prevented them. It is, however, expected the Change will be effected in a Day or two. There has happened likewiſe ſome Diſturbance at Tergau, where the People having conceived a Notion, that ſome Troops, which are in that Neighbourhood, were to be quartered in their Town, aſſembled in a riotous Manner, and, after committing ſeveral Diſorders, ſeized upon the Gates of the Town, diſarmed a Party of the Foot-Guards, conſiſting of a Serjeant and fifteen Men, that were there to aſſiſt the Collectors of ſome of their Toll-Duties, and then turned them out of the Town, declaring they will never ſuffer any regular Troops to enter it. In this Commotion their Penſionary, M. Snelf, was in great Danger of his Life, and ſaved himſelf with the utmoſt Difficulty. The Prince of Orange intends to ſet out in a few Days for Breda. M. Van. Fill, the States-General's Reſident at the Court of Liſbon, and M. Greflein, Secretary to the Dutch Embaſſy at Madrid, are both arrived here. M. Hop, their High Mightineſſes Envoy Extraordinary at the Britiſh Court, is gone into Zealand for a few Days, before he returns to England.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

Saturday.

They write from Paris, that the Prince of Conti, with ſeveral other Perſons of great Diſtinction, were lately returned thither, from a Journey they made to viſit the new diſcovered Gold Mine, the Sight of which had given them all the Satisfaction and Pleaſure imaginable, there being a very great Appearance that it may be wrought to very conſiderable Advantage, and without any very great Expence, either in Reference to the Machines, or to the Number of Workmen that are to be employed therein. W. E.

By the laſt Letters from Italy we hear, that the Spaniſh and French Miniſters at the Court of Naples, had by Order of their Sovereigns made Application for Leave to export Corn from Naples and Sicily to France and Spain, which had been immediately granted. ib.

The laſt Courier diſpatched for Aix la Chapelle carried the Reſult of a grand Conference amongſt the Lords Regents, wherein they deliberated upon the Project of the Definitive Treaty drawn up by M. Thiel, by Way of Anſwer to the Remarks which Lord Sandwich had made on the firſt Plan; and we hear, that the Obſervations of thoſe two Miniſters being reconciled, the Treaty will be ſigned on its former Footing. ib.

The Right. Hon. the Earl of Sandwich is to go Embaſſador to the Court of France. ib.

On Monday laſt was the Day appointed for ſwearing in the Mayor of the City of Rocheſter, and chuſing the Borſholders for the ſeveral Boroughs of that City, when Mr. Edward Plews, belonging to the Victualling-Office at Chatham, was choſen a Borſholder of the New Borough by a great Majority. ib.

Letters from Hanover adviſe, that the Sickneſs among the Cattle diminiſhes much in the Diſtricts of Brandenburgh, where it has never yet entirely ceaſed: But that it has broke out afreſh in the Dutchy of Mechlenburgh, where it was thought to be over; and has appeared particularly at Scheverin. ib.

M. de Cumbras, the French King's Lieutenant in Bergen-op-Zoom, has publickly declared that he has received Orders to evacuate that Place on the 16th or 17th of October, according as the neceſſary Preparations can be made for that Purpoſe, which gave the Inhabitants the higheſt Satisfaction. ib.

We are aſſured that his Majeſty, ſoon after his Return hither, will order a Proclamation to be iſſued for a ſolemn Thankſgiving for the Concluſion of the Peace, and will go to St. Paul's with the uſual Ceremony. ib.

Abundance of virulent Libels are daily ſpread in Holland, written upon different Principles, and to ſerve oppoſite Purpoſes, which it is thought will afford the States-General, and the States of the Province of Holland, an Opportunity of ſuppreſſing ſuch Pieces; and as ſoon as the final Treaty is ſigned, there is no doubt made that the moſt vigorous Meaſures will be purſued for reſtoring the publick Tranquility, and putting an End to all Tumults and Cabals. ib.

Thoſe who ought to have the beſt Intelligence, ſeem to be thoroughly ſatisfied that the Definitive Treaty has been ſigned at Aix la Chapelle, upon the ſame Baſis, and in the like Manner with the Preliminaries; and that as a ſhort Time is given for the Acceſſions and Ratifications, it is probable that the Whole will be over much about the Time that his Majeſty returns hither from his Electoral Dominions. ib.

By a Letter from Hanover, we have an Account, that Baron Sturenbourgh, Brother-in-law to the Counteſs of Yarmouth, who lately had 18,000l. per Ann. Sterling left him, will be choſen a Prince of the Empire. ib.

The fine Fireworks that are preparing on Occaſion of the Peace, will be played off on the Evening of the Thankſgiving Day in the Green Park; and his Majeſty, and the Royal Family will ſee them very commodiouſly from the Queen's Library. ib.

This Morning General Poultney ſet out for Bath. ib.

On Thurſday laſt a large Parcel of French Brocades, and Gold Lace, to the Value of above 500l. was ſeized by his Majeſty's Officers at an eminent Taylor's near St. James's. So ſhamefully fond are ſome Gentry of foreign Manufactures, as to encourage them to the Deſtruction of our own. ib.

The Houſes of Meſſeurs Townſend and Berry, near Gough-Square, Fleet-ſtreet, which were lately robbed, were again attempted laſt Night; but the Dogs alarming the Family of Mr. Townſend, the Rogues made off without doing any farther Miſchief than breaking the Windows, and wrenching ſome Window-Bars. ib.

The following Numbers were drawn Prizes this Morning, viz 51,477, 1000l. 47,014, and 52,404, 500l. each; 50,381, 62,399, 3,877, 8,567, 100l. each. ib.

Blanks fetch 5l. 14s. and Twenty Pound Prizes, 19l.

Thurſday his Grace the Duke of Richmond came to Town from his Seat at Goodwood in Suſſex, to his Houſe, Whitehall. ib.

We hear that his Grace the Duke of Leeds will be appointed Juſtice in Eyre, &c. in the room of the Earl of Hallifax, made Firſt Lord of Trade. ib.

Yeſterday his Grace the Duke of Montague came from his Seat at Boughton in Northamptonſhire, to his Houſe in Privy-Garden, Whitehall. ib.

Yeſterday the Right Hon. the Earl of Fitzwalter ſet out from his Houſe in Pall-Mall, for the Bath, to make Uſe of the Waters there for the Recovery of his Health. ib.

We hear, that the Earl of Winchelſea is dangerouſly ill, and attended by Dr. Wilmot, at his Seat at Eaſtwell in Kent. And

That the Earl of Burlington is alſo much indiſpoſed. ib.

Thurſday the Right Hon. the Lord Brooke, and his Lady, ſet out from their Houſe in Groſvenor-ſquare, for her Ladyſhip's Father's, the Lord Archibald Hamilton's Seat in Kent. ib.

Monday.

They write from Petersburgh, that Commiſſaries have been named, by the College of Admiralty, to examine upon their coming into Port, the three new Men of War that were built at Archangel, in order to be ſatisfied whether the Orders of that Board have been punctually obeyed, and that ſeveral Contracts, into which they entered, for the Materials in Building and Rigging exactly complied with; in which Caſe, three of a larger Size are immediately to be put on the Stocks there. W. E.

By a private Letter from Warſaw we are told, that there will be certainly a warm Oppoſition in the next general Dyet, not with regard to the Points puſhed by the Court, but in Reference to the Alliances with Foreign Nations; which, if carried, will moſt effectually defeat the Views in Proſpect, of which the Augmentation of the Crown Army, and the ſettling the Funds for its Subſiſtance, are ſo warmly contended for; and if it does not ſucceed, the Dyet will riſe abruptly. ib.

Tueſday.

On Saturday Night laſt Mr Price, one of his Majeſty's Meſſengers, arrived at the Duke of Bedford's Office, with Diſpatches of Importance from Hanover. W. E.

Yeſterday an Expreſs arrived at his Grace the Duke of Bedford's Office, from the Right Hon. the Lord Sandwich, which, we hear has brought ſome agreeable News concerning the Definitive Treaty. ib.

On Saturday their Royal Highneſſes the Prince and Princeſſes of Wales, and the young Princes and Princeſſes, came to Leiceſter-Houſe from Kew for the Winter. ib.

All the Servants that are to attend on his Majeſty from Holland to England, have Orders to be in Readineſs. ib.

Laſt Saturday the Dutcheſs of Chandois was ſafely delivered of a Son, at his Grace's Houſe in Little Brook-Street, Groſvenor-Square. ib.

Next Thurſday the Earl of Malton, Son and Heir of the Marquis of Rockingham, ſets out on his Travels. ib.

The youngeſt Son of the Right Hon. the Earl Gower, is now under Inoculation for the Small-Pox, at Lord Gower's Houſe in Brook-Street, Groſvenor-Square, and in a fair Way of Recovery. ib.

Yeſterday the Right Hon. Stephen Poyntz, Eſq; and his Lady, arrived at his Apartments in St. James's from his Seat in Northamptonſhire. ib.

A Cauſe of a very ſingular Nature, is now depending in Doctors Commons between the Heirs at Law of the late Mr. Eldridge and his Wife, who were burnt in the dreadful Fire, which was ſuppoſed to begin at their Houſe in Exchange-Alley; her Relations claiming a Right to the Share of the Huſband's Effects, (being conſiderable) which ſhe was entitled to as a Widow, on a Suppoſition that the Man was the firſt that periſhed. In Defence of which Suppoſition it is alledged, that ſome little Family Uneaſineſſes having occaſioned their ſeparating Beds, the Huſband lay on the Firſt Floor, and in the Manner the Fire broke out, was, conſequently, the ſooneſt expoſed to the Flames. ib.

On Saturday laſt Number 51,477, was drawn a Prize of 1000l, 47,014, 52,404, and 26,460, of 500l. each; and 62,399, 3,877, 8,567, 49,725, 50,381, of 100l. each. ib.

Yeſterday Number 33,575, and 10,770, were drawn Prizes of 500l. and 35,345, 14,571, 4,511, 10,369, 10,610, 45,719, of 100l. each. ib.

Laſt Friday the Body of a young Woman, who proved to be a Servant to a Family at Camberwell, was found drowned in the Thames, near the oppoſite Shore at Wandſworth. ib.

By Letters from Bath we have Advice, that there is already come down for the Seaſon, the greateſt Number of Nobility and Gentry ever known. ib.

Sunday in the Afternoon the Roebuck Man of War arrived at her Moorings in the River from a Cruize. ib.

One Night laſt Week, as a Gentleman and his Wife were on their Return home from Enfield, they were attacked, coming over Brown's Field, near that Place, by two Fellows, who robbed them of a Watch, and Money. ib.

Laſt Friday Night, as the Biſhop of Salisbury's Coach (which had brought his Lordſhip from his Palace at Salisbury to his Houſe in the Temple) was going under the Temple-Gate, Fleetſtreet, it was robbed of a Hamper, as ſuppoſed by ſome Jews, which was filled with Proviſion, and other Things of Value. ib.

Monday Afternoon a Fellow deſſed like a Sailor, was detected in picking a Gentleman's Pocket near Temple-Bar, and on being ſecured, was committed to Old Bridewell. ib.

On Friday was a Board of Admiralty, when their Lordſhips appointed Capt. Hanbury to be Commander of the Serpent Sloop, a new Ship lately launched. ib.

A Ship belonging to Carelſcroon, and bound thither from Newcaſtle with Coals, is caſt away on the Swediſh Shore, oppoſite Elſineur-Caſtle. ib.

By Letters from Plymouth of the 8th Inſtant, there is Advice, that ſeveral Tinners were aſſembled in a riotous Manner near Padſtow in Cornwall, on Account, as is ſaid, of a ſmall Quantity of Corn being collected, as they apprehend, for Exportation. ib.

On Thurſday laſt died, in an advanced Age, at his Lodgings at Hampſtead, Charleton Thruppe, Eſq; many Years a Spaniſh Merchant of this City. ib.

Laſt Week died at Bath of a Dropſy Mr. William Mathew of Covent Garden. ib.

Laſt Friday died Mr Byrne, a Hot-Preſſer, in Partnerſhip with Mr. Ward, in Siſe-Lane. ib

Laſt Saturday died at his Houſe in Throgmorton-ſtreet, Mr. Holloway, an eminent Plaiſterer of this City.

Edinburgh, Oct. 4. Friday Morning a terrible Storm of Wind began here, and continued till Afternoon, when it gradually abated. Some Perſons were foundered and very much hurt by the Slates and Stones carried off from the Roofs of Houſes, and ſeveral Trees in the City and Neighbourhood were broke and beat down by the Violence of the Hurricane; but we hear as yet of no other material Damage done. ib.

This Day, being the Annual Election of the Magiſtrates of this City for the enſuing Year, theſe laſt in Power, attended by the whole Council in their Robes, went in Proceſſion to the High Church, where they heard an excellent Diſcourſe, preached by the Rev. Mr George Logan. After Sermon they returned in the ſame Order, and proceeded to the Election, which is as follows, viz. Archibald Mac Aulay, Eſq; Lord Provoſt; Hugh Hathorn, John Forreſt, William Alexander, and Alexander Scot, Bailies; Robert Montgomery, Dean of Guild; and Robert Fleming, Treaſurer; Gentlemen ſincerely attached to our preſent happy Conſtitution both in Church and State. ib.

This Day's Glaſgow Papers ſay, that the Rev. Mr George Whitefield arrived there this Day ſe'nnight, and has preached every Day ſince in the Gorbals, the Magiſtrates having refuſed him the Uſe of the High Church Yard; that by a Pamphlet handed about there by Mr. Whitefield, it is obſerved, that he ſtill owes 500l on Account of his Orphan Houſe in Georgia, and that he expects private Friends will help him to pay off the Arrears, he being to make no more public Collections. ib.

On Friday a Boat with eight Men on board was driven by a Storm of Wind from Kirkcaldy Bay, and has not yet been heard of, and the People are in great Pain for her, as there were no Proviſions on board. ib.

Thurſday laſt William Sinclair, Taylor in Cannongate, and formerly Kirk-Treaſurer there, dropt down dead in the Street of an Apoplectick Fit. ib.

Wedneſday.

We learn from Stockholm, that a German Chymiſt has made Tryal, in the Province of Jempland, of a new-invented Furnace, by which a greater Quantity of Ore has been melted in the Space of thirteen Hours, than in the common Furnaces could be done in three Weeks. Others upon this are preparing to ſet up the like Furnaces; and if his Method is found to ſucceed in general, he will receive a very large Reward, agreeable to a Reſolution taken in the laſt Dyet of the States of the Kingdom. W. E.

Yeſterday being his Majeſty's Coronation Day, their Royal Highneſſes the Princeſſes Amelia and Caroline received the Compliments of the Nobility and Gentry, in Town, on that Occaſion, and at Noon the Guns were fired in St James's Park and at the Tower. ib.

The Yachts will be ordered to be at Holland the firſt of November, and his Majeſty is expected to ſet out for England in the light Nights. ib.

The following Numbers were drawn Prizes Yeſterday, viz. No. 18,057, and 41,937, 1000l. each. No. 19,466, 500l, and No. 24,292, 43,267, 27,108, 31,511, 41,[illegible], 40,206, 100l. each.

Extract of a Letter from Goſport, *Oct.* 7

'Wedneſday arrived at Spithead the Rainbow Man 'of War from Plymouth.

'The ſame Day the Officers and Ship's Company of 'the Nightingale Man of War was paid off: after 'which they made a handſome Proceſſion round the 'Town, with Colours flying, Muſick playing, &c. their 'Officers marching before them: They expreſſed the 'greateſt Satisfaction at the former Behaviour of their 'Officers, and ſhewed their particular Regard to Mr. 'Morgan, their Lieutenant.

'The Jamaica Sloop is arrived and come into the 'Harbour.

'On Monday was paid at the Fountain Tavern in 'Portſmouth, 111. 18s. to the Foremaſt Men belonging 'to the Bellona for taking the Duke de Chartres.

Thurſday.

Several of the principal Nobility in Italy have communicated the Plan to the Court of Naples, for ſcouring the Mediterranean of Barbary Privateers, by allowing a certain Reward for taking their Ships, in Proportion to the Men and Guns aboard them, for which, as ſoon as a proper Fund can be ſettled, they offer to fit out armed Veſſels at their own Expence, and that ſuch Perſons as incline to become Adventurers with them, in Hopes of being reimburſed by ſuch Captures; and it is ſaid, that this Propoſal has been very well reliſhed; the Loſſes ſuſtained by his Sicilian Majeſty's Subjects for the two laſt Years being very conſiderable, beſides the Diſgrace incurred by the frequent landing of the Moors in different Places, and carrying off Peaſants, Women, and Children, into Slavery. It is ſaid that theſe armed Barks are to take Commiſſions from the Grand Maſter of Malta, and to carry Malteſe Colours, that they may be at Liberty to cruize upon all ſuch Veſſels, without conſidering to which of the Pyratical States they belong. W. E.

They write from Stockholm, that the King has directed the Intendants of the ſeveral Provinces, to uſe their utmoſt Endeavours to perſuade ſuch foreign Families as are at preſent in the Kingdom to continue there, and to employ their Money in the joint Stock of their new Eaſt India Company; which Propoſition, if they accept,

will without doubt turn very much to the Advantage of the Swediſh Nation, as well by promoting Manufactures, as bringing in Money from other Countries. W. E.

They write from Dreſden, that while the Court is taken up with ſome very expenſive Projects at Warſaw, they are forming Schemes of Oeconomy in Saxony, in order to eſtabliſh Funds for the regular and ſpeedy Diſcharge of the Debts of the Electorate, which are ſaid to be ſwelled to a great Height; and it is chiefly to this Cauſe that they attribute the Licence lately granted to the Count Zindendorff, Biſhop of the Moravians, to ſettle with his Diſciples in a County dependant upon their Government, for which not only a large Sum has been paid in ready Money, but as theſe are a frugal, induſtrious, and well-diſpoſed People, many and great Advantages are hoped for from this Eſtabliſhment, which is like to become every Day more and more conſiderable. ib.

It is obſerved, that the laſt Letters from Hamburgh are perfectly ſilent with regard to the Deſigns of his Pruſſian Majeſty, which looks as if the Politicians there were at laſt aſhamed of pretending to find out the Meaſures of a Monarch, who neither conſults with others as to the Deſigns he forms, or ſuffers the Motives of his Conduct to become the Subject of Intelligence; ſo that thoſe who pretend to write about it are obliged to truſt ſolely to their own Conjectures, which as they have been ſeldom verified by Events, contribute only to raiſe his Reputation, and render the Authors of them ridiculous, which is the true Reaſon why the News Letters from Hamburgh, which were formerly ſo much eſteemed, are now ſo little read, and are ſtill leſs regarded. ib.

According to the Advices from Franckfort, the Marriage of the Duke of Wirtemberg, which was honoured with the Preſence of the two Princes of Pruſſia, and of ſeveral other illuſtrious Perſons of the Houſe of Brandenburgh, is looked upon as a Piece of extraordinary Policy, as tending to cement the Harmony that has long reigned amongſt ſeveral of the greateſt Houſes in Germany, and which has afforded them many Opportunities of ſupporting reciprocally each other's Pretenſions at the Dyet of Ratisbon and elſewhere, and which is ſuppoſed to have had a conſiderable Influence, in procuring a Deciſion of the perplexed Diſpute about the little Principality of Mountbeilliard, after it had been ſo long depending, in Favour of his Serene Highneſs of Wirtemberg. But theſe Letters intimate at the ſame Time, that there is a great Probability of ſeeing a certain conſiderable Power detached from this Party, and cordially reconciled to the Houſe of Auſtria, notwithſtanding all the Intrigues that have been employed to prevent it. ib.

We learn from Berlin, that the Secretary of the French Embaſſy, upon receiving a Courier from Paris, went immediately to Court, in order to acquaint the Miniſters, that at the Time of the Meſſengers leaving France, the Marquis de Valori was on the very Point of ſetting out on his Return to that City, and that he had very ſucceſsfully executed the Commiſſion with which he was charged on the Part of his Pruſſian Majeſty. ib.

Friday.

Private Letters from the Hague give us to underſtand, that as ſoon as the Definitive Treaty is ſigned, the proper Meaſures will be taken for ſetting on foot legal and ſtrict Enquiries into the Conduct of ſuch Magiſtrates as are formally accuſed of Poculation, and other Crimes; and againſt whom Information ſhall be given upon Oath, by two or more Perſons of Subſtance and Reputation, who will undertake the Proof of ſuch Charges as they ſhall exhibit. W. E.

Laſt Night the Hon. Mr. Leveſon, Son to the Right Hon. the Earl Gower, arrived in Town with the Definitive Treaty, ſigned by the Maritime Powers, and the Plenipotentiaries of France and Spain, to the which Count Caunitz, on the Part of the Emperor, had declared he ſhould accede the next Day. ib.

We hear that Peace will be proclaimed, with the uſual Ceremonies, in about ſix Weeks. ib.

The following Numbers were drawn Yeſterday Morning at Guildhall, viz. No. 56,647, 14,830, 52,271, 20,213, 33,666, and 49,357, Prizes of 100l. each. ib.

We receive very melancholy Accounts from all the Midland Counties, that the Mortality amongſt the Cattle rages with more Violence than ever, eſpecially a Leiceſter, where they have loſt great Numbers of Beaſts, and recover few or none. ib.

Extract of a Letter from Goſport, *Oct.* 12.

'On Sunday ſailed from Spithead for the Downs his 'Majeſty's Ship the Rainbow.

'On Thurſday in the Afternoon two Sailors, coming 'from London, were attacked on High-Head by two 'Highwaymen well mounted, who took from one of 'them upwards of Four Pounds, and from the other 'Ten Guineas, and then made off. They were tall, 'ſtout, well-ſet Men, dreſſed in White Frocks and 'Jockey Caps.

'The ſame Night John Meanis, an Invalid, having 'ſome Words with his Son-in-law, ſhot him through 'the Heart. The Coroner's Inqueſt ſat on the Body, 'and brought in their Verdict, *Wilful Murder*.

'Saturday the Baltimore Sloop of War ſailed into 'the Harbour.

'The ſame Day ſeveral Colliers came into the Harbour, to the great Joy of the Inhabitants of theſe 'Towns; but, by the French buying ſo many Coals 'here, is not near enough to anſwer the Demand of this 'Town.

'Yeſterday the Officers and Company of his Ma'jeſty's Ship the Nottingham were paid off, and the 'Ship put out of Commiſſion. ib.

BANKRUPTS.

John Angel, of Drury-Lane, Hoſier.

William Nourſe, now or late of Nailſworth, in the Pariſh of Avening, in the County of Glouceſter, Clothier.

Robert Moody, of Doncaſter in the County of York, Merchant.

Bank Stock, 130 3 8ths a 1 half. India Stock, no Price. South Sea Stock, 108 a 107 1 half. Old Ditto Annuities, no Price. New Ditto, 100 1 4th a 3 8ths. Bank Annuities, Four per Cent. 1746, no Price. Ditto 1747, no Price. Ditto Lottery 1747, 97 5 8ths 98 1 4th a 98. Ditto Subſcription, 1748, 98 1 half a 1 8th. Ditto transferable, 1748, 96 3 4ths a 1 half. Blanks and Prizes, 1748, 96. Three per Cent. Bank Annuities, 90 1 half a 91 90 1 half. Million-Bank, 103. Royal Aſſurance, no Price. Ditto London, no Price. India Bonds, 17s. Prem. Bank Circulation 10s. a 13s. Lottery Tickets undrawn, 1748, 19l. 3s. a 6s.

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Strenua nos exercet inertia; navibus atque
Quadrigis petimus bene vivere; quod petit hoc eſt.
HORAT.

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Ὅσις δὲ ταῦτ' ἀποβαλὼν καὶ ἀποδοκιμάσας πάλα, ἑτέρῃ ὁδῷ, καὶ ἑτέρῳ σχήματι ἐπιχειρέειν ζηλέει, καὶ φησί τι εὑρηκέναι, ἐξηπάτηλαι, καὶ ἐξαπαλᾶται. ἀδύνατον γὰρ—
HIPPOCR. De priſca Medicina.

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